

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE TANK "BANK" IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE FOR THE SALE OF WAR BONDS AND WAR-SAVINGS CERTIFICATES:  
THE FIRST PURCHASER—A WOUNDED OFFICER.

Following on the great triumph of the Tanks in the battle of Cambrai, one of them has been appropriately installed in Trafalgar Square as an office for the issue of War Bonds and War Savings Certificates. This "Tank Bank" was opened by the Mayor of Westminster on Monday, November 26, under the auspices of the War Savings Committee, as the inauguration of a fortnight's campaign for the sale of war securities. Already

large numbers of purchasers have visited this unique bank to invest money in the national cause. Two lady clerks inside the Tank attend to customers. Each bond or certificate sold is stamped "Tank Bond," or "Tank Certificate," as the case may be. Near by were a captured anti-Tank gun, and other trophies. Among the purchasers on the first day were Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, the Lord Mayor, and Lady Rhondda.

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# THE CAMBRAI BATTLE: OUR HOMELAND INFANTRY IN ACTION: GERMAN PRISONERS; STORMED TRENCHES; CAPTURED GUNS.

OFFICIAL  
PHOTOGRAPHS.

LIKE A RIDGE OF KIPLING'S "WHALE-BACKED DOWNS": A SLAG-HEAP CAPTURED, RECAPTURED, AND AGAIN CAPTURED—GERMAN PRISONERS PASSING BY.



FOLLOWING UP THE FIGHTING TROOPS: PIONEERS TO CLEAR OBSTACLES AND MAKE TRACKS FOR ARTILLERY AND WHEELED TRANSPORT—A MULE-TRAIN IN COMPANY.



IRISH TROOPS WHO FOUGHT NEAR BULLECOURT SIDE BY SIDE WITH ENGLISH NORTH-COUNTRYMEN AND SCOTTISH TERRITORIALS. A "BRIEF SPELL OF REST ON CAPTURED GROUND."



ENGLISH EASTERN COUNTY TROOPS ON A SECTION THEY STORMED: COOKING A HASTY MEAL IN AN ENEMY TRENCH.



HIGHLAND TERRITORIALS DURING THEIR ADVANCE: JUMPING AND STRIDING ACROSS.



AFTER THE TAKING OF THE GERMAN FIRST LINE: AN ENEMY COMMUNICATION-TRENCH.



SOME OF THE HUNDRED AND MORE GERMAN GUNS WE CAPTURED—EASTERN COUNTY CORPS' TROPHIES: GERMAN FIELD-ARTILLERY BROUGHT IN AND WAITING FOR REMOVAL, NEAR RIBECOURT.



CLEARANCE WORK AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF OUR PIONEERS: ONE OF THE MAIN ROADS TEMPORARILY BLOCKED BY THE GERMANS BY FELLING BIG TREES IN A ROW RIGHT ACROSS.



HOW SOME OF THE BATTLEFIELD OBSTACLES WERE PASSED BY MEANS PROVIDED BEFOREHAND: HIGHLAND TERRITORIALS CROSSING A DEEP GERMAN FIRE-TRENCH WITH "DUCK-BOARD" GANGWAYS.

"Following through the gaps made by the Tanks," said Sir Douglas Haig in his second despatch of November 22, on the Cambrai battle, "English, Scottish, and Irish troops swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line. Our infantry and Tanks then pressed on, in accordance with programme, and captured the German second system of defence, more than a mile beyond. The latter is known as the 'Hindenburg Support Line.' The following are points from the despatch: "In the course of the advance East County troops took the hamlet of Bonavis and Lateau Wood, after stiff fighting. . . . Other English County troops stormed the village of Ribecourt. . . . Highland Territorial battalions crossed the Grand Ravine, and entered Fiesquière, where fierce fighting took place. . . . Moving north-east from Fiesquière, they captured the German defensive lines south-west

of Cantaing, and the village itself, together with 500 prisoners"; and later "established themselves in positions more than five miles beyond the former German front line." "Irish troops have captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-les-Croisilles." They had hard fighting all day at and round Bullecourt, but, as the official report said, "the strong hostile counter-attacks were defeated." In a later despatch, Sir Douglas Haig recorded the total captures of the first three days' fighting as follows: "Since the commencement of operations on the 20th (November), it is known that over one hundred guns have been taken by us, including several heavy guns of calibres up to 8-inch. . . . The number of prisoners has now reached the total of 9774, including 182 officers."





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE received a very interesting letter in connection with a phrase I used in these columns, in which I said it is our present duty to convince the different types, and especially the doubtful types, that make up the Alliance. The writer describes the special doubts of one special type, somewhat different from those I discussed, and asks me to defend the Allied cause against them. He evidently shares them; but he does not state them in a prejudiced way and hardly even in a personal way. He says that he has found them, in his own case and others, weakening to military morale; and that though, as a soldier, he would fight to the end, he would, as a citizen, vote that the end might come soon. In short, he appears as one not only open to conviction, but in a sense anxious to be convinced.

The letter is too long to be quoted here; and I shall later have occasion to set it out in full in the *New Witness*, where more space is at my disposal, and to which the letter is formally addressed. But, since it is concerned with what I have written here, it is but right it should be generally answered here; though it can only be generally answered, since it can only be generally summarised. Such a summary of it would stand roughly thus: The writer is one of those who, having a dislike of greedy imperialism and capitalism (which I very heartily share), suspected and attacked the South African War as guilty of these things (as I also suspected and attacked it), and now sees in the world-war only an expansion of such colonial ambitions in the colonial rivalries of the British and German Empires. He knows that the English system is still capitalist, as it was in the South African War. He suspects that the English aim is still imperialist, as it was in the South African War. I think this is a tolerably fair statement of his most important position, though he adds other doubts (with which I am ready to deal in their turn) about whether certain undeniable atrocities are really typical of the Germans, and whether they may not be equally episodic even among the English. Now I am convinced the is utterly wrong, according to the plainest, and even the coldest, common sense. I think this can be shown without any appeal to any prejudice, even to the noble prejudice of national affection. Not only is the justice of the war quite independent of imperialism, but it is quite independent even of patriotism.

To prove this, I will say first that the best thing my correspondent can possibly do is to banish his country entirely from his mind. There is one fatal blunder in his whole picture of the war between England and Germany, and that is that it is a war between England and Germany. There is no war between England and Germany. What happened, as a simple historical fact, in A.D. 1914 was not a war between England and Germany, either in origin or occasion, or motive, or proportions, or excuse. What happened was a war between Prussia and the remains of the older civilisation which Prussia had not yet subdued, and with which England only threw in her lot at the last moment, by a belated impulse

mainly noble, but almost entirely new. It is profoundly true that *now* the very existence of England is bound up with beating Prussia; but that is a result of her largely unexpected act and its many unexpected consequences. I am not here concerned, however, to defend the motive of England; on the contrary, I am for the moment concerned to dismiss the whole subject of England. If there had never been such a piece of land in the Western seas at all, the war would have come in the same way, and the place of any generous man would have been on the same side. England made no difference to the origin of the war; though she is, thank God, making a very considerable differ-

but as a fact they were not. They were the precise fulfilment of principles laid down not only in their new proclamations, but in their old text-books—as in the famous and infamous phrase about leaving non-combatants only their eyes to weep with. The notion that the Teuton is naturally the lord of lesser tribes might be a legend made up by the human envy of his hereditary enemies; but as a fact it was not. It was made up by the Teuton himself, and can be found in scores of his printed books and speeches. All these are dry facts, like dust or daylight; and the only thing that prevents my correspondent seeing them as they are is the excusable glamour thrown over him by the undisputed glory of his (and my) country. He is obsessed to excess with the importance of England. His patriotism may not be imperialist, but it is quite intemperately insular. And, however anxious he is not to be a filibuster, he has not avoided being a Jingo.

In fact, he has merely made a slight miscalculation in geography: he has left out the Continent of Europe. It was a common fault among English Imperialists; and, by the narrowness often bred by controversy, it is almost as common among English Anti-Imperialists. But there happens to be a European war just now, and to treat it as an English war is just about as judicious as to treat it as a Welsh war or a Cornish war. I am writing even more as a European than as an Englishman; and (as my critic has been given the nobler part) he ought to be fighting even more as a European than as an Englishman. This war, in short, is the flat contrary of a tribal feud or a commercial rivalry. The more we get outside our private interests and prejudices, the more just we see it to be. When we look at the past we see it more clearly; when we look further afield in the present we see it more clearly. If we could look but a few years into the future, we should see it as self-evident as the sun.

There are other aspects of the question thus raised, to which I may return another time. Here I have only space to put before my correspondent, in a compact form, something that is at once a promise and a challenge. He hates imperialism, in the sense of a political appetite for the absorption of other States: so do I. He hates capitalism, in the sense of the concentration in a few hands of land and property: so do I. I will undertake to show, if he likes, at greater length and in a later article, that there is nothing that he hates in imperialism, and nothing that he hates in capitalism, that he will not have, sooner or later, to fight in Prussia. It can be shown, quite sanely and quite scientifically, that even what is praised in the German is only what the fool praises in the Jingo and the snob praises in the millionaire. The modern flattery of force and fraud, with all its florid sophistries in prose and verse, is historically part of one thing; and that thing has been the reaction of Germany against France. My critic can only hide the fact from himself by hiding in one corner of Europe, and calling this Armageddon a mere colonial quarrel between Germany and England.



THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS": "THE CALL"—  
A MINIATURE REPRODUCTION OF THE COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE.

(See below.)

ence to the conclusion of it. The English capitalists may be quite capable of making war for colonial ambition; but they did not make this war for colonial ambition, for the very simple reason that they did not make this war at all. The violation of Belgium might have been a technical illegality adopted in desperation; but as a fact it was not. It was the rigidly logical repetition and fulfilment of a design the Prussian had already practised and proclaimed, in his black and white explanations of the raid on Silesia, the partition of Poland, and the forgery of Ems. The German atrocities might have been incidental indecencies of any coarse and common soldiery;

## THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

The "Illustrated London News" Christmas Number is Now on Sale. It contains a Complete Novel by W. Douglas Newton, entitled "The Cache; or, Brandt the Spy," a remarkably interesting story of hidden enemy treasure in this country. The splendid Coloured Presentation Plate is entitled "The Call." In the Number also are pictures by famous artists. The whole of the issue is in Photogravure. The Number, which is priced at two shillings, can be obtained in the usual way at all Booksellers' and Newsagents'.



## RESULTS OF THE CAMBRAI VICTORY: THE RESCUE OF FRENCH VILLAGERS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



RESCUED UNDER GERMAN MACHINE-GUN FIRE: VILLAGERS AT NOYELLES WENDING THEIR WAY BACK TO SAFETY, WITH THEIR BELONGINGS.



CAPTURED GERMAN GROUND IN BRITISH POSSESSION: ON A RESERVE-LINE ROAD—MOTOR MACHINE-GUNS, PACK-HORSES, AND CAVALRY.



A "LITTLE STREAM FLOWING AGAINST THE GREAT CURRENT OF OUR ARMY GOING FORWARD": REFUGEES FROM CANTAING.

One result of the British victory near Cambrai has been the liberation of some sixty square miles of French territory. "The civilians in the newly liberated villages," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "give way to unrestrained demonstrations of delight. They had no hint that their release was so near. . . . As we occupy a village they gather their household goods together and temporarily leave their homes, moving back to some near

village in our territory until such time as the tide of battle shall have swept on and made it safe for them to return. So, bearing bundles and pushing hand-carts or wheelbarrows or perambulators, they make a little stream flowing against the great current of our Army going forward, infantry battalions and troops of cavalry, Tanks, and transport columns." Nearly 200 civilians came from the village of Cantaing.



# "THE BEST-KEPT SECRET OF THE WAR": BRITISH TANKS, LIKE THOSE THAT SURPRISED THE GERMANS NEAR CAMBRAI.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



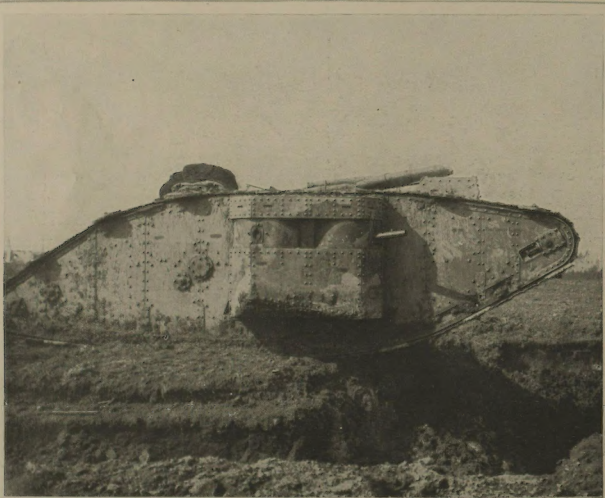
CROSSING A LIGHT RAILWAY: BRITISH TANKS GOING INTO ACTION.



PASSING THROUGH A RUINED VILLAGE STREET: A TANK MOVING TO THE ATTACK.



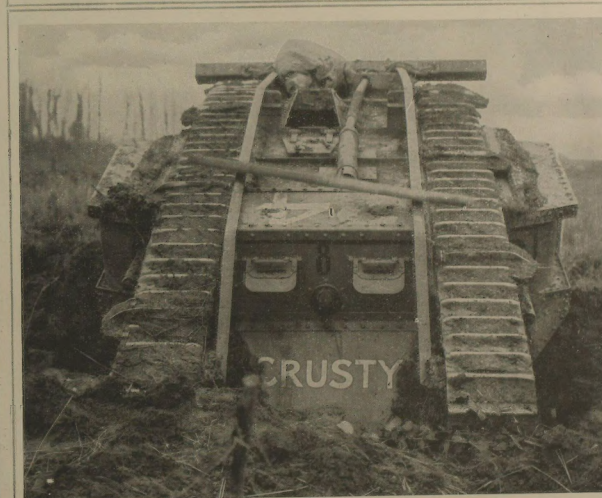
JUST BEFORE THE REGULATED "TOPPLE": A TANK OF THE TYPE USED AT CAMBRAI, IN ACTION.



"THE PERFECT LADY" ABOUT TO CROSS A TRENCH: A TANK ADVANCING ON THE BATTLEFIELD.



CROSSING A TRENCH: A LATER STAGE OF THE PROCESS SHOWN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH.



"CRUSTY" COMING FORWARD: A TANK TAKING A NEWLY MADE SHELL-HOLE WITH EASE.

November 20, when the great battle near Cambrai began, was a great day in the history of the Tanks. "The enemy this morning," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs on that date, "had, I am sure, the surprise of his life on the Western Front, when . . . our troops suddenly assaulted him at dawn, led forward by great numbers of Tanks. . . . It is the most sensational and dramatic episode of this year's fighting, brilliantly imagined and carried through with the greatest secrecy. . . . Since the secret of the Tanks themselves, who suddenly made their appearance in the Somme last year, this is, I believe, the best-kept secret of the war. . . . Most of the prisoners say that the first thing they knew of the attack was when out of the mist they saw the Tanks advancing upon them, smashing down their wire, crawling over their trenches, and nosing forward with gun-fire and machine-gun fire slashing from their

sides. The Germans were aghast and dazed. Many laid down in their dug-outs and tunnels and then surrendered. . . . The Tank casualties were light, and large numbers of them went ahead and fought all day up the Flesquières Ridge and round the Chateau of Havincourt, where the enemy held out for some time, and across the ridges of Marcoing and Masnières, and up to the neighbourhood of Noyelles and Graincourt and beyond Ribecourt." Our photographs show various Tanks in typical "attitudes" while advancing into action. Many of them have familiar names besides their official designation. Thus, the one seen in the lower photograph on the left has inscribed on its side in front the name of "The Perfect Lady"; while another (on the right) is named "Crusty." The strategy of the action was a most successful adventure.



## Cambrai: Its Meaning and Effect.

THE British victory at Cambrai was emphatic. Whatever is to follow it, whether its development be great or small, the decisive nature of the success is certain. In a single day and with a single stroke, the British shattered a plan so carefully and scientifically drawn up, and so powerfully elaborated, that the Germans felt that, as an effort in defence, it was the final word in war.

In developing and delivering the stroke, the British Command showed generalship superior to anything the Germans possessed. The mind of the German Command, having risen to the heights of the Hindenburg system of defence, was incapable of imagining any new scheme of tactics capable of defeating that defence. The British Command not only recognised the full value and method of the Hindenburg system, but its imagination went beyond, and found a way of breaching that line. In the intellectual duel between the Commands of the opposing armies the British Command rose superior to the German.

This is made plain by the battle itself. The Germans, as the result of their study of modern war conditions, and as a result of an inferiority in manpower, devised the Hindenburg, or "Siegfried" Line. This is—or rather, was—an immensely strong system of defences, heavily wired and well protected, and running back to such a depth that, although the first lines might be lightly held, they were powerful enough (as far as the Germans could see) to take the impetus out of, if not to check, any attack, and would thus delay an enemy advance in such a manner that the mobile reserve force, which had been accumulated and kept beyond the range of gun-fire for just such a contingency, could be flung into the battle to turn the scale in favour of Germany.

The British Command perfectly appreciated these facts, and recognised the excellence of the German plan. However, they also saw—that the Germans did not see—that, strong though the scheme was, it had its weakness, and that a bold General could take advantage of it. They saw that if the battle was left only to the light first lines—that is, if those lines, during the critical hours, were deprived of the assistance of the mobile reserve—there would be no hope for the defence, and the line, formidable though it was, could be broken.

The crux of the battle, then, was whether the British could get at and break into the German front before warning could be conveyed to the ready German reserve. The Germans thought not. Relying upon their serried banks of heavy wire entanglements and their concreted positions, they were confident that only a prolonged and heavy bombardment could prepare a way for attacking troops. Such a bombardment would be warning enough, and the damaged portion of the line would already be bolstered with reserves before the British arrived.

We know that the British possessed in the Tanks an effective weapon which enabled them to eliminate

the preparatory, and warning, bombardment, and win success. But the use of the Tanks in this manner in the battle does not explain the full success. The Germans knew the British possessed Tanks, and, whatever they have said publicly, they knew their potentialities. Again, Tanks are not trifles to be easily hidden in the battle line. How, then, was it that the Germans about Cambrai did not think of the Tanks.

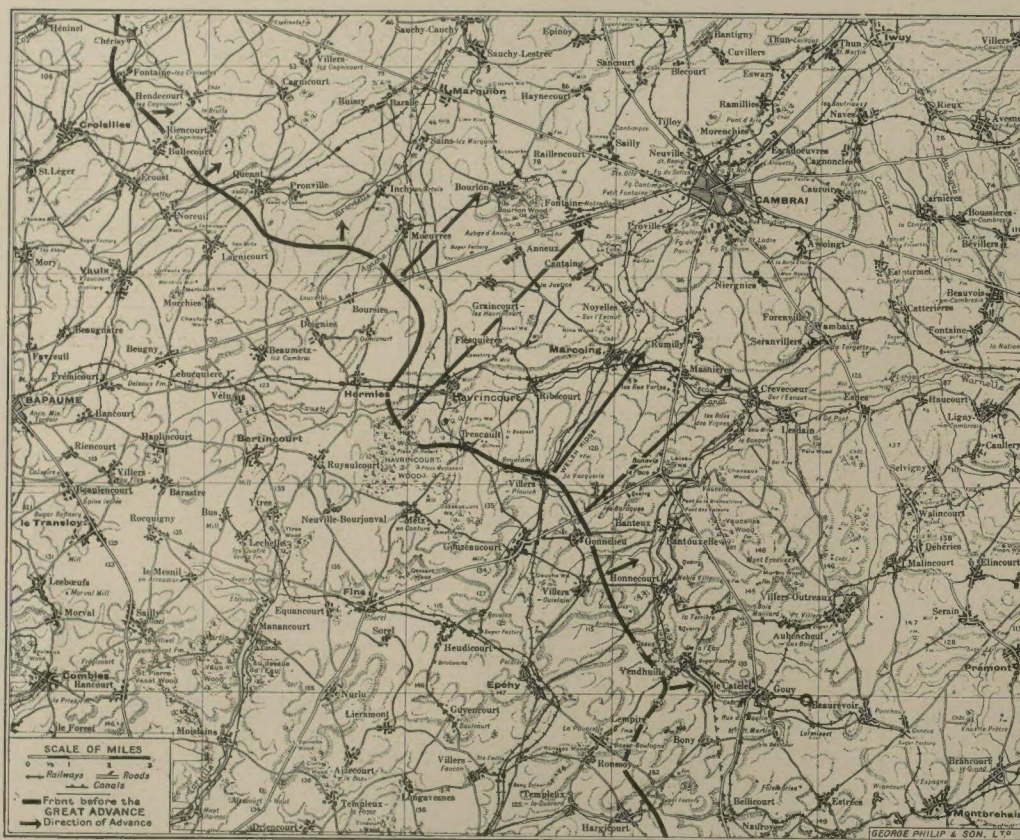
The answer is that the Germans were out-generalled in higher intelligence.

They were, in a sense, bluffed by the big and important British successes on the Passchendaele-Becelaere Ridge. They allowed themselves to become obsessed by the idea that Great Britain was making a supreme cast at Ypres. They allowed themselves to think, and to continue thinking, that the submarines were crippling the power of Britain, and that Britain was striking with desperate force and all her energy to win her way to the sub-

brai, on to Douai, Lille, and Courtrai, going from thence to Ghent. From Busigny a big line connects this lateral direct with the Rhine factories through Aix. Cambrai is also the centre upon which four railways converge, and eight or ten big roads meet; while a number of waterways branch outward from here. It is, then, the centre which plays an immense part in sustaining the fronts above and below it, and to strike a blow through Cambrai is to cut off, in a great measure, the life-blood of these fronts. We cannot say for certain whether such a blow would have a complete and drastic effect, because we cannot know exactly the enemy dispositions behind his line. But, looking at it in the light of known facts, it would seem that a blow struck through Cambrai must affect the whole front, so much so as to render the German holding north and south extremely precarious. Indeed, the situation of these lateral communications were already unhappy after the first days of the advance, for the lateral railway and the roads were approached,

and immediate gunfire could make them unhealthy.

Again, it must be remembered that, by piercing the Hindenburg Line, the British also turned it. At the time of writing, this flanking advantage was being pressed northward, and the strong Quéant positions were in danger of being flanked. The effect of this should be that Hindenburg's line is now useless unless his reserves can hold the British off while he extemporises a new system to stop the gap. If he cannot do that, if he has no means (and it must be remembered that he may already have had positions prepared to help him in such an emergency) to bring the British advance to a halt, then it is possible that his whole line must go. If his line goes, it is difficult to see where it will stop again. The next good defensive front that



THE THRUST FOR CAMBRAI BY GENERAL BYNG'S THIRD ARMY: A MAP SHOWING THE BRITISH LINE BEFORE THE ADVANCE, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE ADVANCE.

marine bases and so save herself from her greatest danger. The Germans not merely felt, but were perfectly confident, that the whole of the British force was concentrated about Ypres, and was engaged in this life-and-death struggle.

We knew what the Germans thought, and with a brilliant audacity utilised the German attitude as an opportunity. The Germans, confident that the Passchendaele struggle was crucial, seem to have neglected other points—both as to attention and reserves—and concentrated both on Flanders. Tanks and forces were accumulated in a secrecy that the unweariness of the enemy aided, and the blow, unheralded and entirely surprising, was struck with shattering power.

The immediate effect of the victory was to deprive one of the most critical sectors of the German line of its protective defences. We cannot say how much of Germany's hold in the West is bound up in Cambrai, but, on the face of things, the necessity for keeping the town is considerable. Cambrai stands almost at the centre of the major railway line which acts as lateral to the German front—that is, the line that passes up from St. Quentin, Busigny, through Cam-

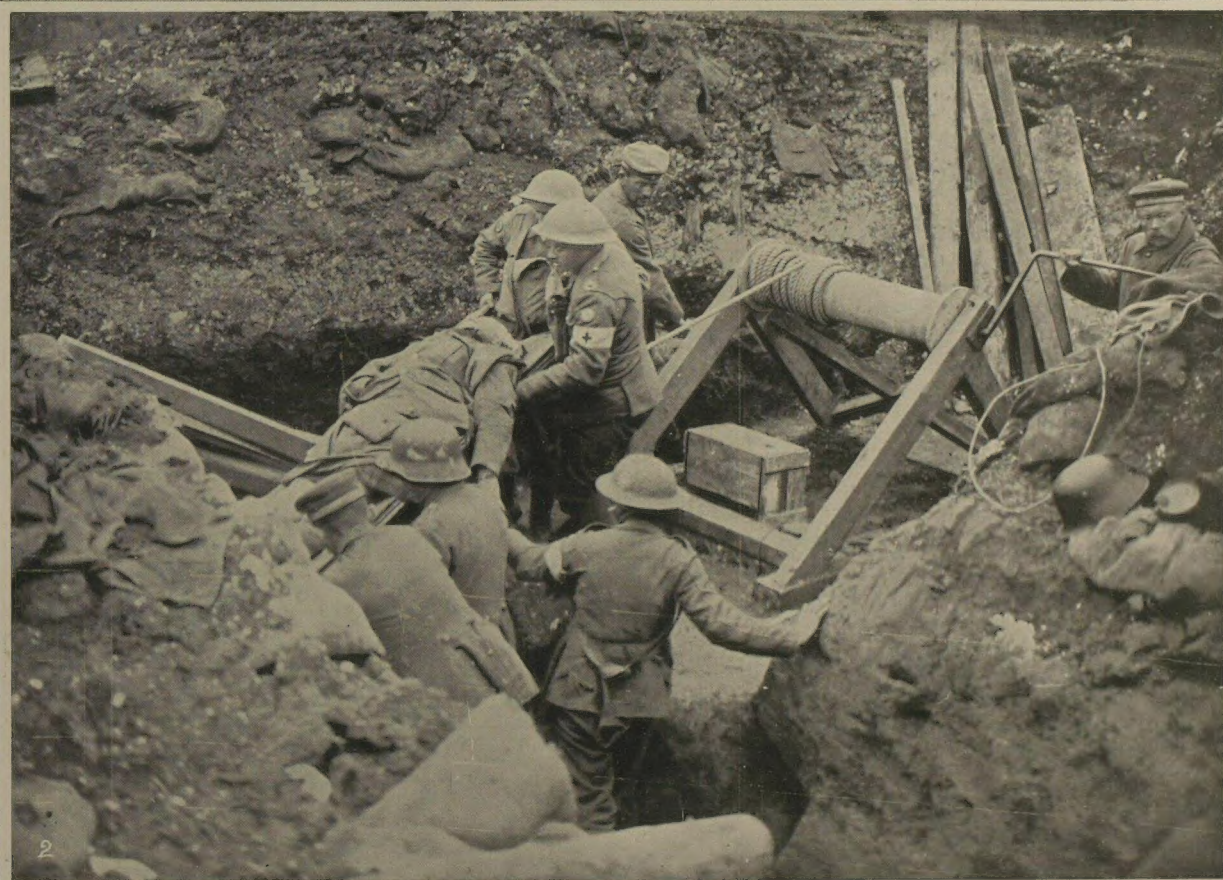
suggests itself is as far back as the marshes along the Belgian border, where the Lille-Valenciennes-Hirson-Sedan railway offers a good lateral communication.

It is necessary to qualify our statements. This war has proved to us that very good holding fronts can be constructed along lines that do not appear imposing—for instance, our own line at Ypres and the Italian line on the Piave; and the Germans, who must have considered the possibilities of retirement, have had time to elaborate other defensive systems. In any case, the tactical effect of the Cambrai victory is enough to make it extremely important. Whether the Germans recover or go back, their ideal of lightly held, invincible lines is gone. They will have to hold their fronts in force (both in men and guns) in the future, for they "know not the place nor the hour" such strokes are likely to come. This will not be a pleasant fact for Hindenburg to face, for his entire plan was based on the necessity of getting the most out of his rather wasted forces. For the British the fact is happy; they will have more chance of further wasting Hindenburg's army—a consideration which is one of their chief aims in this phase of war.



## THE CAMBRAI BATTLE: A DEEP DUG-OUT AS DRESSING-STATION.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. GERMAN PRISONERS HAULING UP A WOUNDED SCOT BY A WINDLASS FROM A DEEP DUG-OUT: A HIGHLAND BATTALION'S ADVANCED DRESSING-STATION.

2. A NOVEL METHOD OF BRINGING WOUNDED OUT OF AN UNDERGROUND DRESSING-STATION: ANOTHER VIEW OF GERMAN PRISONERS WORKING THE WINDLASS.

These two photographs, taken during the great battle near Cambrai recently, illustrate an uncommon method of transporting wounded. The scene is an advanced dressing-station of a Highland battalion, situated in a deep dug-out. Stretcher cases are brought up, after being attended to by the doctors below, by a kind of lift worked by a windlass.

On the present occasion some German prisoners are seen manipulating the windlass, while two British soldiers (shown in the upper photograph) stand at the entrance to the dug-out to guide the stretcher as it emerges. It will be recalled that in previous battles German prisoners have been employed to help in bringing in the wounded.



# THE CAMBRAI VICTORY: IRISH TROOPS; PRISONERS AND WOUNDED.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



1. IRISH TROOPS WHO FOUGHT FINELY: CROSSING THE GERMAN SECOND LINE.

2. IN THE ACT OF SURRENDER: A GERMAN ASKS FOR MERCY, JUST IN TIME.

3. GERMAN PRISONERS AS STRETCHER-BEARERS, DIRECTED BY A BRITISH OFFICER: BRINGING WOUNDED ALONG A DUCK-BOARD.

Irish troops were specially mentioned, among others, by Sir Douglas Haig in his first report of the great victory near Cambrai on November 20. "Ulster battalions," he writes, "moved northwards up the west bank of the Canal du Nord. . . . English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh battalions secured the crossings of the canal at Masnières and captured Maroing and Neuf Wood. . . . The West Riding troops who had taken

Havrincourt made remarkable progress east of the Canal du Nord . . . and, with the Ulster troops operating west of the canal, carried the whole of the German line northwards to the Bapaume-Cambrai road. . . . Irish troops have captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-les-Croisilles." The number of prisoners taken was officially stated on the 25th as 9774, including 182 officers.



## THE MOST SMASHING BLOW WE HAVE DEALT THE ENEMY: OUR LEADER.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CANADIAN WAR RECORDS.



SPECIALLY PROMOTED GENERAL FOR HIS CAMBRAI BATTLE VICTORY: SIR JULIAN BYNG.

General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, who led the Third Army to its splendid victory, succeeded General Allenby in command of the Third Army in June last, on General Allenby's proceeding to begin his set of victories at the head of the British Army of Egypt in Palestine. He had previously commanded the Canadians in the field on the Western Front, with whom, as one writer remarks, he was as "popular as General Birdwood with the Anzacs." Originally in the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars, General Byng proved his fine quality as a leader first in the South African War, where his handling of

his cavalry column won him special distinction. He landed in Belgium in October 1914, at the head of the 3rd Cavalry Division, co-operating with General Rawlinson's 7th Division in the retreat from Antwerp to Ypres. He succeeded General Allenby in command of the British Cavalry on the Western Front in May 1915, and then took over an Army Corps at the Dardanelles. In February 1916, he returned to the Western Front. Two days after his Cambrai victory, the King specially promoted Sir Julian Byng General "in recognition of distinguished service in the field."



# PIGEONS AS DESPATCH CARRIERS: AN ANCIENT METHOD STILL USED.

CANADIAN WAR RECORDS PHOTOGRAPHS.



SENDING OFF THE BIRDS TO THE TRENCHES: CYCLISTS RIDING OFF WITH THE PIGEON-CRATES.



RETURNING WITH A DESPATCH FROM THE TRENCHES: A MESSENGER PIGEON ABOUT TO ALIGHT.



HOW THE BIRDS ARE HOUSED: A MOBILE MOTOR-LORRY PIGEON "LOFT" TO WHICH THE PIGEONS "HOME" ON BEING RELEASED IN THE TRENCHES.

The messenger pigeon as a despatch or letter carrier is as old an institution as war itself. The Egyptians of the Rameses campaigns employed them, as did the ancient Greeks. They were employed in India in the wars of the Moguls and by the Chinese. In modern war-times they were largely used by the French in the Franco-German War. The value of pigeon-messengers has been shown in the present war. We, during the war,

have established pigeons as messengers between the trenches, and staff posts in rear, the service being in the main modelled on the French and Belgian systems, which are practically identical. The birds are housed in "lofts" built on motor-lorries for transporting the "lofts," to which the birds always "home," wherever they are required. The crates with the birds are carried to the trenches by cyclists as fresh relays are called for.



## "ENGLAND EXPECTS—": TANKS SUCH AS BROKE THE HINDENBURG LINE.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



ADVANCING TO DESTROY GERMAN MACHINE-GUN POSITIONS: A BRITISH TANK OF THE LATEST TYPE GOING INTO ACTION.



AWAITING THE ORDER TO ADVANCE, WITH SOME OF ITS CREW OUTSIDE FOR A BREATH OF AIR: A BRITISH TANK OF THE NEWEST TYPE.

Tanks led the van in the great victory of November 20, and their onslaught took the place of the usual preliminary bombardment. "At the hour of the assault" wrote Sir Douglas Haig, "on the principal front of the attack, a large number of Tanks moved forward in advance of the infantry, and broke through the successive belts of German wire, which were of great depth and strength. Following through the gaps made by

the Tanks, English, Scottish, and Irish regiments swept over the enemy's outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line on the whole front. Our infantry and Tanks then pressed on . . . and captured the German second system of defence more than a mile beyond." Before the battle the Tanks' Commander issued this message: "England expects that every Tank to-day will do its damndest."



# THE VICTORY AT BEERSHEBA: INFANTRY STORMING THE FORTIFIED TURKISH MAIN POSITION NEAR THE CENTRE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIAL

SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



CHARGING THROUGH A CACTUS HEDGE ACROSS A TURKISH TRENCH AFTER ITS POUNDING BY  
AS A "FORT" BY GERMAN

The scene of the engagement here shown in progress was near Beersheba, during the battle there. The Turks are seen being driven out of one of their naturally strong, and strongly fortified, positions near the centre of their line. The approach to the range of low hills held by the Turks was over ground seamed with cactus hedges—in themselves formidable obstacles. The cactus hedges grow to a great height and thickness, and are often more formidable than barbed wire. They require a most thorough pounding with H.E. (high-explosive shells) before they are passable. A Turkish trench ran close to the cactus hedge which our men in the foreground and centre of the drawing are seen fighting their way past. The Turks holding

OUR ARTILLERY: THE FIGHT IN A PALM-GROVE, NEAR A VILLAGE MOSQUE WHICH WAS HELD  
MACHINE - GUNNERS.

it were mostly killed by our artillery fire. The survivors, who put up a fight as our attacking first-line infantry got to them, were bayoneted, except the number who surrendered. The dome-roofed shrine seen to the left was used by the enemy as a machine-gun "fort." The palm trees fringed a small village, among the shelled ruins of which German machine-guns and some Austrians were found ensconced. They clung tenaciously to the place, but our advance overcame their efforts, and, moving swiftly, captured the entire position on the higher ground with hardly a check, and with satisfactorily and unexpectedly few casualties. The mosque also had a German garrison.—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada)



## BAGHDAD UNDER BRITISH RULE: CLEANER THAN FOR A THOUSAND YEARS.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



BOARDING A BOAT PROVIDED FOR THEM BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES: JEWS AND CHRISTIANS LEAVING BAGHDAD TO REJOIN RELATIVES AT BASRA.



"THE INHABITANTS ARE HAVING A MORE WHOLESOME TIME THAN THEY HAVE HAD FOR 1000 YEARS":  
MARKETING WOMEN ON BAGHDAD BRIDGE.

Recent news from Mesopotamia has chronicled another victory and a personal loss—the capture of Tekrit and the death of Sir Stanley Maude, the British Commander. Of the general state of our forces, and of Baghdad under British rule, a very cheerful account was given in an officer's letter published in the "Morning Post." "We are all in high spirits," he writes, "and confidently awaiting the rumoured effort of Fritz to pull Abdul out of the mess on this front. . . . The show is so well organised now that we have

no supply troubles worth talking about, and the health conditions have improved to a truly wonderful extent. . . . The R.A.M.C. and the A.S.C. together have organised supplies so that everybody gets a good ration of both fruit and vegetables. The inhabitants of the country bring in supplies, and also we are growing some supplies in the rest camps. . . . Baghdad was weirdly filthy when we entered it, and the civil population suffered heavily from typhus. But we have cleaned the place up, and the

*(Continued opposite.)*



## WITH THE ANGLO-INDIAN FORCES IN BAGHDAD: A CLEANSED CITY.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.



"BAGHDAD WAS WEIRDLY FILTHY . . . BUT WE HAVE CLEANED THE PLACE UP"; BRITISH UNIFORMS MINGLING WITH AN ORIENTAL CROWD AT THE KOTAH BRIDGE.



PART OF THE INDIAN FORCES IN MESOPOTAMIA, SOME OF WHICH SHARED IN THE CAPTURE OF TEKBIT: TROOPS ON THE MARCH THROUGH BAGHDAD.

*Continued.*

inhabitants are having a more wholesome time than they have had for a thousand years or so. As to whether they appreciate it or not I do not know. Some people, do not like to be torn away from their smells." Indian troops shared in the recent British victory at Tekrit. "At 4.30 in the afternoon" (of November 5), writes Mr. Edmund Candler, "Scottish troops and Indians attacked on the left. They rose in one line and advanced slowly across 700 yards of flat at a walk, while our artillery put in a most

effective bombardment. At 70 yards from the Turkish trench they halted for the barrage, to lift, but the Turks, seeing the familiar tartan, did not wait for the bayonet. The glimpse of them through the dust and smoke as they scrambled over the parapets was too tempting for our infantry, who risked the last few seconds of the barrage." Describing Tekrit, Mr. Candler says: "The townspeople, still waiting about the streets, received our officers and sepoy of the regiment with good will."



# BY HINDENBURG'S ORDERS, "TO BE HELD AT ALL COSTS": PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE STORMED BY CANADIANS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN EYE-WITNESS.



## AN IMPORTANT VICTORY GAINED UNDER GREAT DIFFICULTIES: THE CANADIANS' SPLENDID EXPLOIT ON PASSCHENDAELE RIDGE—SOME FIRING INTO AND BOMBING A "PILL-BOX."

Sir Douglas Haig reported on November 6: "Operations were undertaken this morning by Canadian troops with complete success against the enemy's defences in and around Passchendaele, and on the spur north and north-west of the village. . . . At an early hour the village of Passchendaele was captured, together with the hamlets of Mosselmarkt and Goudberg." In our drawing the ruins of the village church can be seen in the background on the right. The great importance of this success was due to the commanding position of the Passchendaele Ridge, which Hindenburg had vainly ordered the German troops to hold "at all costs." "Its capture," writes Mr. Perry Robinson, "is the culmination and final triumph of the long series of hard hammer-drives (this morning's was the eighth) by which we have forced our way along the ridge since

the recommencement of operations here on September 20. The honour of delivering this last blow was given to the Canadians, and no troops could have done it better. . . . In Passchendaele village itself the most formidable positions seem to have been the concreted vaults of the church, but the cellars throughout the village were concreted and converted into fortresses. On the left of the village the distance travelled was greater than through Passchendaele itself. Here there seems to have been stiff resistance at and near Mosselmarkt, especially at a big redoubt at the cross roads. . . . On the left of the attack, as in the centre and on the right, the advance was completely successful." The illustration shows the attack on the ridge to the left of the village.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY.



REPUTED AUTHOR OF FIVE HUNDRED YEARS, GENERAL THE ARABIAN ALKHAZARI



PUNISHING THE REBELS: THE EGYPTIANS' BOOKS ON CHEMISTRY BURNED BY ORDER OF DIOCLETIAN



AUTHOR OF AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF MEDICINE: QUAZZI, THE ARABIAN

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE WAY OF THE PHILISTINES.

TIME was when we should have called our expedition to Palestine a "war"; as it is, the colossal scale of the fighting on our Western front has overshadowed it, so that we are in danger of underestimating its importance, and place, in the scheme

name to Sardinia), presently fell upon Crete itself, with disastrous results.

Those who escaped before the storm broke had by this time well established themselves along the Palestinian coast, and their territory extended considerably further than is indicated in the Bible maps of to-day. Northward they stretched at least as far

The Israelites, it will be remembered, broke through into Palestine from the other side of Jordan but ill-equipped for trying conclusions with people such as the Philistines; for, in the first place, they had at best but bronze weapons, and for the most part they had to depend on flint axes and similar weapons in use among the primitive tribes of the time. At first, they may have been friendly with these formidable people: it was prudent to be so. From them only, at any rate, could they obtain weapons of iron, for, as Samuel tells us, there was no smith in Israel. But sooner or later conflict was inevitable. Under Saul the issue wavered; but with the foundation of the monarchy and under the leadership of David the Philistine danger was overcome, and presently he disappeared from the stage for ever. This was the Golden Age of Israel.

Under Solomon, considerable strides in civilisation were made. Under his auspices, fortifications were erected, and a great stimulus was given to architecture and the allied arts by his building operations; but, just as the Philistines were their instructors in the use of the metals, so in their building they had to seek the aid of the Phœnicians, for the Hebrews possessed neither great artificers nor great architects.

That the Philistines were a highly cultured people there can be no question. How comes it, then, that the term "Philistine" to-day is used as a term of contempt, as a label for the "uncultured"? This libel seems to have been started by the Germans, who branded as "Philistines" all those who had not passed through a university, such as tradesmen and others. It was, and I suppose is, their summation of the "uncultured," and was introduced into this country by Matthew Arnold. The coiners of this term have surely fashioned a boom-erang. We may well use the word "German" as a synonym for "Philistine."

Finally, I would remark that the "Philistines," being derived from the Cretans, were of the long-headed Mediterranean stock which forms so large an element among ourselves. The ancestry of the Israelites I hope to discuss on another occasion.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN: AN ADVANCED FIELD-AMBULANCE DRESSING-STATION ON THE BRITISH FRONT.—[Photograph by Topical.]

of fighting reviewed as a whole. But, apart from its significance in regard to present issues, this expedition claims our most lively interest, since the theatre of its operations forms not only one of the world's oldest battlefields, but also the graveyard of peoples long since extinct, but who, in their day, were great peoples.

It is fascinating to follow the march of our armies to-day over the Palestine of the Old Testament, but it becomes even more so when we extend our survey backwards—before the incursion of the Hebrews who for a thousand years made history for us.

Our armies are now marching along the "Way of the Philistines," which was the name given by the Israelites to the route from Egypt along the coast of Palestine. Northward, it became "the Way of the East." Our survey, indeed, carries us back to a period some 1200 years before Christ—to the time when Rameses III., of the Twentieth Egyptian Dynasty, ruled Egypt, and when the great Minoan civilisation of the little island of Crete was beginning to break up. Perhaps, with a premonition of impending disaster to their native country, a not inconsiderable number of immigrants from Crete had been gradually forming settlements along the Palestinian coast plain—where they were known as "the Pulishta," or "Pulesti," from which the word "Palestine" is derived—for at least one hundred years, the earliest settlers dating back to the reign of Rameses II. How they came to settle along this strip of coast we do not know. It may have been because its possibilities may long have been known to them from adventures by sea, for during the Golden Age of Crete visits of ceremony to the Egyptian Court were frequent. But from the accession of Amen-hetep III. no more "Keftiu," as the Egyptians called them—either as visitors of state, or as traders wearing their characteristic hair-plaits and gaily coloured kilts, and bringing rich samples of their gold and silver works of art—make their appearance. Hostile sea-rovers have now come on the scene, so that jaunts by sea have become dangerous. These same raiders, the Akhaivasha—identified now as the Achæans—and the Shardana (who gave their

as Mount Carmel, thus impinging on the country of the Phœnicians, whose day had yet to come. How far inland they succeeded in making their way is not certainly known, but they probably held most of the country up to the Jordan till the invasion of the Chosen People. But they were the only really cultured or artistic people who ever occupied the soil of Palestine till the time when the influence of Classical Greece asserted itself.



HOW A ZEPPELIN CARRIES ITS FUEL: PETROL-TANKS FROM ONE CAPTURED IN FRANCE. These petrol-tanks belong to the Zeppelin "L 49," brought down in France after the raid on London. They are cylindrical, and made of aluminium. Each holds about 66 gallons. They hang in groups of two or three on both sides of the main gangway.





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## HOW THE TUNGSTEN POSITION WAS SAVED.

(THE EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPED.)

THE visit which his Majesty the King paid to an important industrial centre in one of the Home Counties the other day recalls a striking romance of the war. As is well known, the Mineral Industry has played, and is playing, a great part in the war; but not everyone is aware that, had it not been for the keen foresight and indefatigable labours of a few men skilled in the application of science to the treatment and extractions of minerals from the ore, what is now happily described as a triumph and a romance of industry might well have been a national tragedy. It was known in pre-war days that Germany had a considerable hold on the world's metal industries, but it was not until after the outbreak of war that we discovered the extent of Germany's grip on these industries, the production of which was vitally necessary to the Allies for the manufacture of armament and munitions. Germany's plans were well laid. She produced only a small proportion of the world's non-ferrous metals, but she had acquired virtual control of them by developing the smelting and marketing of the various metals. Before the war, Germany controlled the lead and zinc industries simply by importing very nearly the whole of the Australian output of concentrates; while her activities in the United States enabled her to obtain a large measure of control over these and other metals in that country.

As soon as the position as it affected Australasia was disclosed, steps were taken in the Commonwealth not only to detach Germany's hold from the metal industries, but to prevent her from ever again acquiring an interest in these industries. This has been effectually done, the manner of acquiring it having been devised by Mr. Hughes,

regard to the supplies of tungsten that it might be possible for Great Britain to secure; and that error has led to the absolute demolition of the German monopoly in tungsten. The destruction of this monopoly is due to the keen foresight and the scientifically trained intellect of Mr. Archibald Finlay MacLaren, Managing-Director of the Thermo-Electric Ore Reduction Corporation, Ltd., by whose untiring energy the tungsten industry has been organised on a thoroughly sound basis. This has involved a vast amount of labour, in addition to the erection and equipment of immense works for the making of tungsten. Mines in various parts of the world—Burmah, Australia, Portugal, Spain, and Cornwall—are laid under tribute of supplies of wolfram ore. In this way the industry which has been brought into existence may be described as self-contained. Some idea of its great importance can be formed when it is stated that the suspension of operations at the Tungsten Works would materially affect both Sheffield and similar industrial centres.

The Corporation's works, from extremely modest dimensions, have expanded very rapidly, until to-day they occupy an area of eighteen acres, and are thoroughly equipped with up-to-date plant and machinery. It was not long after the outbreak of war that Mr. MacLaren realised that the Corporation, of which he is the guiding spirit, was destined to play a prominent rôle in connection with the titanic struggle, by supplying Great Britain and her Allies with an all-important and necessary metal, the comparative scarcity of which has caused it to appreciate very substantially in value.

So rapidly did the business develop as the demand for tungsten for war purposes increased, that it was decided to greatly enlarge the works, and to carry out the extension with a minimum of interruption to operations. Walls were erected, girders fixed, roofs put on, and additional plant and machinery installed, without causing any interference with the ordinary work of the manufactory, the production of tungsten having been continued throughout the whole period of reconstruction and enlarging the works. The equipment includes machines for grinding and pulverising the ore, and huge furnaces for smelting it; and there are other interesting processes through which the wolfram has to pass before all the impurities have been extracted from the ore and the grey-powdered tungsten is available, a very tiny pile of which, the uninitiated learns with astonishment, weighs a ton, and the value of which is 6s. 3d. per pound.

When war broke out, the Thermo-Electric Ore Reduction Corporation was making ferro-tungsten mostly for Germany. Since the commencement of hostilities, ferro-tungsten and other of its products have been supplied by the Corporation solely to the United Kingdom and its Allies. To-day it is the largest producer of ferro-tungsten and tungsten powder in the world, and its output is greater than that of any other producer, either before or during the war. The Company controls its supplies of wolfram, molybdenite, etc., in Burma, Australia, Portugal, Spain, and Cornwall. It is also of interest to note that the Company manufactures various alloys, including ferro-molybdenum, ferro-vanadium, and low carbon ferro-chrome.

The Company now owns the largest producing wolfram mines in Burma, and very large groups of mines in Queensland, as well as other sources of supply. The same remarks apply to molybdenite, the Company's mines in Queensland producing practically the English supply of molybdenum. This metal is used extensively in armaments, and is, therefore, of considerable importance. Again, hitherto great difficulty has been experienced in securing a supply of low carbon ferro-chrome

for use in steel-making; but the Thermo-Electric Ore Reduction Corporation is now producing an adequate supply for all the steel-makers in England. Incidentally to the Company's operations, it is the owner of various tin and other mines in Cornwall, and every effort is being made to secure the revival of the Cornish mining industry, more especially in the St. Ives district in the western part of that country.

Finally, it needs only to be placed on record that the Australian Government has recognised the importance of



THE KING'S VISIT TO THE THERMO-ELECTRIC ORE REDUCTION CORPORATION: INSPECTING TUNGSTEN CHEMICAL PLANT UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF MR. A. F. MACLAREN (SEEN IN INSET PORTRAIT).—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

the Commonwealth's versatile and enthusiastic Premier, and the Government, with the assistance and advice of the leaders of the mining industry. The British Government, too, has taken drastic action, and has made it practically impossible for the Germans to again secure control of the metal industry in the United Kingdom. The very existence of this country and, indeed, of the Empire, depends on British mines being British owned and controlled. Those who control the world's metals virtually hold the destiny of other peoples in the hollow of their hand; and, therefore, Germany must never be allowed again to set up in this country a network of organisation by means of which they formerly not only dominated production, but also fixed certain prices. The Companies (Foreign Interests) Act of 1917 is drastic enough, and will, doubtless, check German activities and ambitions in the future.

Coming to the genesis of the romance to which reference was made at the commencement of this article, it may be stated that, as a result of the war, a most important industry has been developed in a town in one of the Home Counties, which the King visited the other day. Not only is the industry referred to important; it is also unique in that it is the first and the largest producer of its kind in the country. What is more, the industry has been captured from Germany, and it is now so firmly rooted in this country that it may be stated, without fear of contradiction, to have taken up its permanent abode here. The new industry relates to the extraction of tungsten from wolfram ore by means of various ingenious mechanical appliances and scientific processes, the whole of which are carried out in the huge manufactory which has been specially constructed for the proprietary company.

Before the war, the making of tungsten, which, as is now well known, is very largely employed in the manufacture of steel tools and steel armaments, was practically a German monopoly, and the Germans had undoubtedly intended to keep it. In fact, they had made arrangements which they believed would result in Great Britain's being without any tungsten during the war. But, thorough as they usually are in all their works and calculations, the Germans made a tremendous mistake in



[Photo, W. H. Cox.]

THE KING'S INTEREST IN TUNGSTEN: ENTERING THE SHOPS—(LEFT TO RIGHT) MR. A. F. MACLAREN, MAJOR PAULET (AT THE BACK), THE KING, AND SIR LEONARD LLEWELLYN.

the position occupied by the Corporation by appointing them Agents for the collecting and forwarding of the rare metals mentioned above from North Queensland to the Ministry of Munitions. It has also requested the Company to establish works in Australia for the smelting and refining of the various bismuth ores which are secured from the Company's properties. This the Company is in the course of doing.

It was the works so inadequately described in the foregoing that the King visited the other day. On the completion of the tour, his Majesty, addressing the Managing Director, said: "I have been extremely interested in all I have seen; in the whole of the processes from the beginning. Although one cannot hope in such a short time to grasp the intricacies and complicated scientific processes, I am glad that your plant has been brought to such a state of efficiency. Now that we are able to procure our supplies both from Burmah and Queensland, as well as our own country, I hope and believe this industry will never return to Germany. I must congratulate you most heartily on the way your men have stuck to the work, which is certainly of a very heavy nature, but most important. I must personally thank you for the lucid explanation and care you have taken to make my visit interesting, and I trust that your prosperity will continue after the war."



INSPECTING A TUNGSTEN REDUCTION FURNACE: (LEFT TO RIGHT IN FRONT) MAJOR PAULET, MR. A. F. MACLAREN, THE KING, AND SIR LEONARD LLEWELLYN.

Photograph by L.N.A.



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## LADIES' PAGE.

THERE will be a new Discovery of America—in the spiritual sense, this time—by the older countries in consequence of the war. The inventions and manufactures that have come to us thence have not, though they might have, made the average European comprehend the high level of capacity, the unbounded energy, the success in securing efficiency, the impatience with pretentious and artificial social gradings and the admiration and solid rewards of real superiority, that are amongst the characteristics that strike the observant and unprejudiced English traveller. In no way is all this displayed more than in regard to the position of women. The American women are fifty years ahead of us—as we are fifty years ahead of the German women—in laws, education; and general conditions.

The chief difference that struck me on my two visits to the States was the way in which American women are allowed a free field and no favour—so different from here, where women are too often put in the background and kept from exercising the talents which they possess. I could name a number of instances in this war in which the offered services of conspicuously competent women have been utterly rejected. The women Army doctors are one illustration. Their proffered services were blankly and curtly refused. Not until the French Government, hard pushed for surgeons, and the poor Serbians, quite destitute of such help, had accepted and so displayed the value of our women's services, did our Government at length allow our own competent women doctors to treat wounded men. In America, nearly forty years ago, a woman surgeon was called in to the assassinated President Garfield, and her signature appeared on the bulletins with those of eminent men colleagues. Of the twenty or so fine and costly buildings that were put up by the different States at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, four had women architects; and a woman sculptor was given the commission by the State for the heroic statue of "Illinois Welcoming the Nations." There are English women sculptors and architects, but there is no great statue or building that they have been allowed to undertake. To snub women of high ability is an instinct with not a few Englishmen; American men are almost free from it. Consequently, they have not only a double reservoir of talent at call, but the liberated and encouraged energies of the women react upon their children, and help to produce the high level of capacity of American men.

This was pointed out to me by the extremely able lady, Miss Carey Thomas, LL.D., who is Dean of Bryn Mawr, the great women's University near Philadelphia, at which President Wilson was at one time a Professor. "In the United States," she said, "we have for the first time in history men who are the sons of several generations of parents educated on equal terms, and we see a marked result." She ascribed the greater freedom of those men from prejudice against women's activities to universal

primary co-education. "When a boy has sat on the same bench with girls all the time he is at school, and knows very well that he has had to work his hardest to keep pace with the girls," Dr. Thomas said, "it is not possible for him as he grows up to be certain that his abilities are so wonderfully



A SHAPELY SET OF SKUNK FURS: THE "CRISTINA."

For elegance of form and for personal comfort, the "Cristina" set of furs, to be seen at Messrs. Shoolbred's well-known establishment in Tottenham Court Road, leaves nothing to be desired either in style or price.

beyond those of his sister." So American women are allowed to try what they can do; and in every direction they "make good." It is rumoured that a corps of women is training to pilot the American war-airships. I should deeply deplore women entering on the business of killing; and it would make

no difference in the result, for if one nation accepted women as soldiers, the rest would necessarily follow suit. But I am certain that if American girls have made up their minds to do this, they will be allowed to achieve it. Meantime, a million women in America have already enrolled their names for war service of different kinds.

A new idea in diet is to eat only uncooked food; some enthusiasts are forthcoming who aver that they have lived a long while on this system, with most beneficial results to health. The saving of labour would be immense, of course, but otherwise—it seems dreadful! I find that some of them take a little bread and hard-boiled eggs; grated cheese figures on some lists too. But the true devotee of the system eats like the rabbits and monkeys—green stuffs and nuts and fruit only. Here is a typical recipe—and mind, this is your dinner *tout complet*. Let a savoy cabbage lie in cold water an hour, then dry it and shred it very fine; shred also a stick from the heart of celery. Rub a bowl with garlic, and put in a layer of cabbage, sprinkle with celery and chopped pine-kernels, and so fill the dish. Pour over a dressing of oil, and vinegar or lemon juice, and finish with grated cheese and slices of tomatoes. For your sweet, have sliced sharp apples covered with honey. Then you've dined!

Serenely full, the epicure may say,

Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day.

Dr. Anna Kingsford, who originated this notion, maintained that the myth of Prometheus was occult, and intended to teach us not to use fire to prepare our food. We are all creatures of clay, and to feed us on heated food dries us up and is the source of our destruction. Well, she died at the age of forty-two, and her chief colleague went quite mad! Still, we might mostly do with less cookery than in other times. Nuts are very nourishing, so is cheese; honey on biscuit is as good as a sweet pudding; and milk is food, not a mere beverage.

If there is one note more observable than another in the trend of woman's taste in dress this autumn, it is the universal craving for furs. Whether judged as the outcome of taste, or as a precautionary measure against the onslaught of bitter winds, the tendency is altogether wise. Fortunately, as can be judged by our illustration, our big business houses are equal to meeting any demand. At Messrs. James Shoolbred and Co.'s show-rooms in Tottenham Court Road, the array of furs is tempting and the prices tempting too. There are furs of every kind and style, and we illustrate just one example: the "Cristina" a useful and attractively shaped collar and muff of fine quality skunk. The collar is only £10 10s., and the muff, £7 15s.; or similar shapes in black wolf can be had from £8 8s., the set. Messrs. Shoolbred's fur department is well worth a visit at this season; or, if that is impracticable, a catalogue should be applied for. Like the showrooms of this well-known and popular house, the catalogue is informative, artistic, and practical, and the moderation of the prices will often come as an agreeable surprise.

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Managing Director

LONDON SW 1

"BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING"

## Player's Navy Cut Tobacco

Packed in varying degrees of strength to suit every class of smoker

Player's Gold Leaf Navy Cut	-	-	-	} Per oz.	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.
Player's Medium Navy Cut	-	-	-		
Player's Tawny Navy Cut	-	-	-		

PLAYER'S "WHITE LABEL" NAVY CUT - 7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d.

Also **PLAYER'S NAVY CUT DE LUXE** (a development of Player's Navy Cut) packed in Airtight Tins

2-oz. TINS  
1/9



4-oz. TINS  
3/6

## Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes

HAVE A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

They are made from fine quality Virginia Tobacco and sold in Two Strengths—  
MILD AND MEDIUM

**MILD** (Gold Leaf)

**MEDIUM**

100 for 4/6	50 for 2/3	100 for 3/5	50 for 1/9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
24 for 1/1	12 for 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	20 for 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.	10 for 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d.

IN PACKETS AND TINS FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS AND STORES

These Cigarettes (and Tobacco) are also supplied at DUTY FREE RATES for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to wounded Soldiers and Sailors in Hospital

Terms and particulars on application to—**JOHN PLAYER & SONS, Nottingham**

P705

Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland) Ltd.

For **CHRISTMAS** 1917



A Dainty and USEFUL GIFT



*The*  
**USES**  
*of Luce's*

There is no toilet preparation so universally useful as Luce's Eau de Cologne. As a refreshing perfume for the handkerchief or for spraying on the face and hands and clothing it is unequalled, whilst as an adjunct to the bath and wash basin it is indispensable. As a mouth wash after using tooth powder or paste it is delightfully sweetening and purifying, whilst ladies after shampooing the hair should rinse it with a jug of warm water to which a little

**LUCE'S**  
ORIGINAL *Jersey*  
Eau-de Cologne

has been added. They will be surprised at its refreshing and comforting effect. A little diluted with water and sprinkled on the carpets and rugs will prevent rooms getting stuffy in cold and stormy weather when windows are closed and winter fires are burning. Famous since the early days of Queen Victoria. Numerous gold medals and highest awards.

Established Jersey 1837.

Prices 1/9, 3/3, 6/6, 12/6  
Wickers, 4/9, 8/9, 16/9

Of Stores, Chemists, and Perfumers, and from the Army and Navy Stores, Barkers, Harrods, Heppell's, Selfridges, Whiteley's &c., or from **LUCE'S, High St., SOUTHAMPTON**





## Christmas in the Shops.

UTILITY is a dominant note in the selection of Christmas Presents this year, and it is a feature of many gifts to be found in the London shops. It is very evident, for instance, in the well-known Cameron Fountain Pen, which is offered in many agreeable forms, with nibs of various kinds to suit the taste of the buyer, and made in various styles, from the simplest, at 12s. 6d., to solid gold at two, five, or seven guineas. The Cameron is a product of Messrs. Macniven and Cameron, makers of the famous "Waverley" pen, in itself a guarantee of excellence.



A PRACTICAL PRESENT: THE "CAMERON" FOUNTAIN PEN  
Messrs. Macniven and Cameron.

"Sweets to the Sweet" is an axiom that is never out of season, but in this time of many invalids that popular perfume, Luce's Eau de Cologne, is something more than a mere luxury. Simply as a perfume, its delicate fragrance has made it a general favourite, but it is also a welcome and healthful addition to the equipment of a sick-room. For the invalid, the refreshing and invigorating perfume of the atmosphere has a distinctly beneficial effect, while merely as a dainty addition to the toilet equipage it is invaluable. It is sold everywhere, and is a present that is always appreciated.



A FRAGRANT AND HEALTH GIVING PRESENT:  
LUCE'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

Year by year that truly remarkable publication, "Pears' Annual," with its three handsome presentation plates and coloured supplement, grows in popularity; for

those who have once tasted the sweets of its artistic and literary contents are sure to anticipate with pleasure its future issues. This year, again, it costs only a shilling, and among its artists are Arthur Garratt, Charles Pears, H. M. Brock, R.L., Septimus E. Scott, and Lewis Baumer, and, in addition to its purely seasonal features, there is a West Indian story by Eden Phillpotts, a naval story by "Tailrail," and one of those humorous Irish sketches which G. A. Birmingham knows so well how to write. To the coloured supplement, "Old Christmas Days," there are characteristic and attractive contributions by John Hassall, R.L., Joseph Simpson, R.B.A., Lionel Edwards, R.L., and Harry Rountree, and its seasonal and very topical cover has a picture by Joseph Simpson, R.B.A., which will make wide appeal.



"HOME ONCE MORE."  
Messrs. Pears.

In these days it is more than ever true that he who saves time saves money, and one of those details of



The Auto-Strop Safety Razor Company.

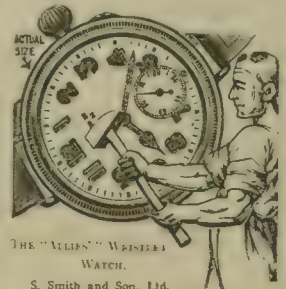
everyday life to which this applies is the process of shaving. To those with whom shaving is a daily necessity, the "Valet" Auto-Strop Safety Razor is a boon, for it strops itself automatically, and may always be relied upon to have a keen edge. It can be had in various forms for presents, from a guinea upwards, and makes a welcome gift for a man at the front. The Auto-Strop Safety Razor Company, Ltd., 61, New Oxford Street, W.C., will send an illustrated booklet to any applicant.



A "RED CROSS" WRISTLET WATCH  
S. Smith and Son, Ltd.

In Messrs. S. Smith and Sons' catalogue will be found many notable examples of their products, which are specimens of faultless mechanism, technical skill, and moderate price. The wristlet watch is chameleonic in its multiplicity of forms, and it would be strange indeed if the varied stock to be found in the showrooms of Messrs. S. Smith and Son, Ltd., 6, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C., and 68, Piccadilly, W., did not furnish the precise kind acceptable to any kind of recipient. The Red Cross wristlet watch, for instance, is peculiarly useful to nurses or doctors, as it registers one-fifth of seconds with that precision which is medically invaluable, and it costs only £4 15s. in silver.

Another admirable watch is the Allies' watch, which has a luminous dial and an absolutely unbreakable front. This can be bought for £3 10s., or £2 15s., and makes an always valuable and now specially suitable Christmas gift, of immense utility to officers, nurses, and others whose movements are, as it were, always controlled by a rigid time-table. But Messrs. S. Smith and Son have many other productions suitable for Christmas gifts, and they are always reliable on the score of quality. The company will send their illustrated catalogue to any applicant. (Continued on next page.)



THE "ALLIES" WRISTLET WATCH.  
S. Smith and Son, Ltd.

## Gifts for Christmas



OF ALL STATIONERS  
AND JEWELLERS.

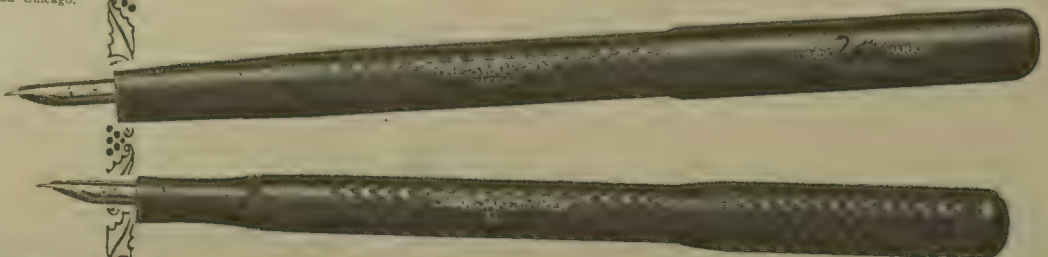
Illustrated Catalogue post free on request.

MABIE TODD & CO., LTD., 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.  
38, Cheapside, E.C. 2; 201 & 202, Regent St., W. 1, London;  
Exchange St., Manchester; Paris, Zurich, Sydney, Toronto, &c.  
London Factory—110-120, Weston St., S.E. 1. Associate  
House—Mabie, Todd & Co., Inc., New York and Chicago.

At  
pre-war  
prices  
from 10/6

No. 200,  
Standard  
Pattern,  
20/-

No. 3000,  
Safety  
Pattern,  
17/6



WHEN you give a friend a "Swan Fountain Pen," it is the same as giving a personal servant for life. There is a beautiful side to this practical fact. Work and service were never more dignified than they are to-day, and that which contributes to better work and fuller service must bring satisfaction.

THE  
**SWAN**  
FOUNT PEN

The soldier in the field, the sailor aboard ship, the doctor, the nurse, the professional man, the business man, the woman at work and at home, the boy and the girl at school, each and all can be helped by the "Swan."

In giving the "Swan" you know it is the best "Fountain Pen."





# OXO

## AT THE FRONT.

Hot OXO is an inestimable boon to the fighting forces at this time of the year.

It takes up little space, is easily carried, and can be converted quickly into a hot nourishing drink which, with bread or biscuits, will sustain for hours.

**From France:—**

"We are a unit of the 'Old Contemptibles' and so are just embarking on our fourth winter in the field, and I assure you we are very thankful for a cup of hot OXO during the cold wet nights. The winter appears to have set in very early this year out here, and it is extremely wet already, and I am afraid the mud, etc., will be worse than last winter."

**From Mesopotamia:—**

A correspondent kindly writes us as follows:—

"You may be interested to know that I have been sending OXO to my son in Mesopotamia, and he writes: 'The OXO you sent made many meals worth eating. If you had seen the number of fellows who asked me for some, and whom I had to refuse, you would be inclined to write OXO a stirring testimonial.'"

OXO Limited, Thames House, London, E.C.4.



*Here and here did England help me :  
How can I help England ?*

BROWNING.

THOUSANDS of our fellow-countrymen have made the supreme sacrifice to help England.

What are you doing?

Here is an opportunity. Invest your savings in

## NATIONAL WAR BONDS

and provide the money necessary to fully equip those brave men who, day after day, face death to defeat the enemy.

Buy a WAR BOND to-day, and let it be for the largest amount you can possibly make it.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd.,  
Proprietors of "PREMIER," The Whisky de Luxe.  
GLASGOW. LONDON.

©



*The Sign of Good Whisky.*

# "Premier"

*The Whisky de Luxe*

is held in high esteem by those who know it because of its delicacy of flavour, its creamy smoothness and its beauty of bouquet. Age has removed all harshness and refined it to a spirit of subtle charm. Essentially the whisky for the man of discriminating palate.

WRIGHT & GREIG, LTD.  
GLASGOW AND LONDON.



**Christmas in the Shops—Continued.**

Never in the memory of this generation has the word "home" or its significance been so universally understood and acted upon as to-day, and the majority of us are giving gifts that are seasonable in more senses than is implied by the calendar. The present for the home, or for personal use, is very much in vogue, and nowhere is the demand more completely met than in the great show rooms of Messrs. Mappin and Webb.



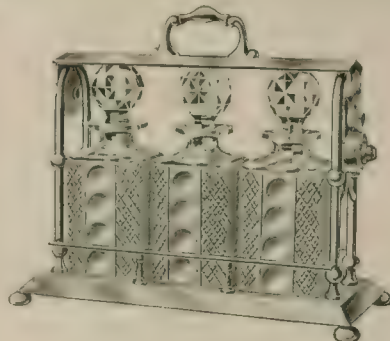
A COMPACT AND USEFUL WRITING CASE  
Mappin and Webb, Ltd.



A SIMPLE BUT ARTISTIC COFFEE SERVICE  
Mappin and Webb, Ltd.

hundreds of gifts will be found, including a very fine stock of jewellery of all kinds, at all prices. Toilet requisites, again, always make a welcome and useful gift; and there is a particularly attractive silver service with engraved bevelled border, the pieces of which can be bought separately if desired, at very moderate prices—the brushes, for instance, costing only £2 15s. each.

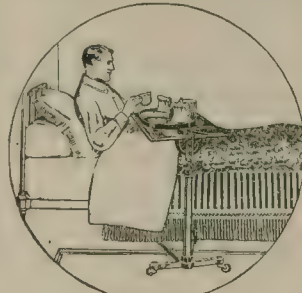
Flowers and perfumes are among the always-welcome presents for ladies; hence the popularity as Christmas offerings of such exquisite essences as the "Zenobia" perfumes, whose name, that of a many-centuries-old Eastern queen, is now revived in such welcome fashion. The high favour in which "Zenobia" is held by women of taste is not surprising, and few presents would be more acceptable in these days, when all the refinements of life seem to gather increased attraction by virtue of their contrast with the sombre side of war time. The "Zenobia" are "true flower" perfumes, and, despite their old-time name, reproduce the delicate sweetness of a flower garden, chief favourites being "Sweet Pea," "Night-Scented Stock," and "Lily-of-the-Valley." The makers of these perfumes, Zenobia, Ltd., Loughborough, Leicestershire, will send a list on application, or they can be obtained of perfumers, at stores and other establishments.



A RICHLY-CUT "TANTALUS."—Mappin and Webb, Ltd.

There must be few women who are not acquainted with the virtues of Scrubb's Ammonia, which may well be called a tried and trusted friend of all good housekeepers. It is not merely valuable, but invaluable, for many domestic purposes, and it is equally desirable for the toilet. It is one of the necessities of comfortable and healthy life, in town or country. For such a preparation to attain universal favour, it must be of the very best, and all good housewives agree that Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia is one of those things which no well-cared-for house should be without. Everyone who is busily employed, as everyone is in these days, should be in good health, and one of the surest and simplest ways of attaining this is to take care to live in sanitary surroundings. Scrubb's Ammonia is reliable, effective, economical, costing only a shilling a bottle, and can be obtained of all grocers, chemists, and stores.

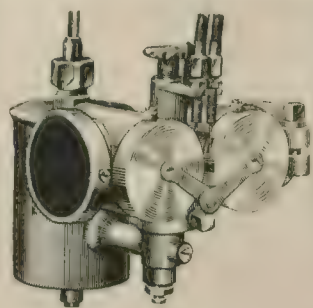
It is an obvious fact that the exceptional number of invalids and men who have suffered in the war, lends special value to such beneficent inventions as those to be found in the well-known show rooms of Messrs. Carter, the clever surgical engineers, at 2, 4, and 6, New Cavendish Street, W. For years past the firm has specialised in appliances for adding to the comfort or supplying the needs of invalids, as well as adding to the pleasantness of life for those in health; and their catalogue is full of illustrated descriptions of such admirable inventions, many of which will commend themselves at a glance as valuable Christmas gifts. We illustrate two of Messrs. Carter's inventions: a most comfortable and convenient table for the use of an invalid confined to bed, and an adaptable couch for use in or out of doors. Both are faultless in their mechanism, and a boon to their possessors. A visit to Messrs. Carter's show-rooms, or a careful study of their catalogue, will show how they meet the necessities of invalids and sufferers of all kinds.



THE DAINTY AND COMFORTABLE "CARRACK"  
BED TABLE—Carter's.



PERFECT REST IN AN ADJUSTABLE RECLINING CHAIR—Carter's.



## Some B.S.A. Exclusive Features

No. 4.  
B.S.A. CARBURETTER.

A POINT of special interest in the B.S.A. Variable Jet Semi-Automatic Carburetter is the ease with which it lends itself to economical motor cycling. Without dismantling, the rider can alter the jet by a slight turn of the adjusting screw, and regulate the amount of petrol vaporized to suit any condition from walking pace to full power for hill climbing. The B.S.A. Carburetter is of the well-known B.S.A. quality, material and workmanship, and the B.S.A. system of perfect interchangeability is strictly adhered to.

Write for Latest Catalogue.

THE BIRMINGHAM SMALL ARMS COMPANY LIMITED, BIRMINGHAM.



While we are so largely engaged on Munitions, supplies of B.S.A. Products are extremely small.

## The True Egyptian

There is no better cigarette in the world than the true Egyptian—and there is no finer Egyptian Cigarette than Nestor. Every box and packet carries the Egyptian Government stamp—proof that Nestor is genuine Egyptian.

Insist on Nestor, the cigarette of world-wide fame—the favoured smoke of the cultured and refined of every nationality, in every clime.



## NESTOR GIANACLOS CIGARETTES

SOME POPULAR SIZES:

SURFINE;  
10, 1 1/2; 20, 2 1/2; 25, 2 5/8; 50, 5 1/2; 100, 9 1/2.  
EXCELSIOR (MILDER):  
10, 10 1/2 d.; 25, 2 1/2; 50, 4 1/2; 100, 8 1/2.  
LADIES' CIGARETTES (GOLD TIP):  
'Queen,' 25, 3 5/8; 100, 13 1/2.  
'Setos Amber' (Orientially perfumed),  
10, 1 1/2; 20, 3 1/8; 50, 9 1/2; 100, 17 1/2.

At all high-class Tobacconists and Stores.





## PRACTICAL CHIFFON VELVET JUMPER

Suitable for Home or Restaurant wear. Made by our own workers in richest quality Lyons Chiffon Velvet, hand-smocked with smart fur collar. A particularly useful and becoming garment, in a beautiful range of vivid colourings; also in mauve, purple, grey, and black.

SPECIAL PRICE

84/-

CATALOGUE POST FREE.

*Note.—This Establishment will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.*

### Debenham & Freebody.

Wigmore Street.  
(Cavendish Square) London, W.1.

Famous for over a Century  
for Taste, for Quality, for Value

## Charles Packer & Co Ltd. GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS

### MILITARY BADGE BROOCHES

15-ct. GOLD and ENAMEL

all £2 2 0 each.



The Royal Army Medical Corps.

All these Brooches are finely modelled in 15-ct. Gold.



The 18th Hussars.

Illustrated Catalogue of Badge Brooches sent free on request.



The Royal Artillery.  
Also Collar Badge.



The York and Lancaster Regiment

Illustrations show actual size of Brooches.



The Royal Engineers.

Every pattern can be supplied from stock.



The Royal Flying Corps.  
Also Cap Badge.



The Honourable Artillery Company.



The Australian Artillery.

BADGE OF ANY  
REGIMENT SUPPLIED AT  
£2 2 0 each.

Money returned in full if not approved.

THE  
NEW MILITARY WATCH  
Fine Quality Lever Movement.  
One-Piece Screw-in Silver Case.



TRANSPARENT  
UNBREAKABLE FRONT.  
No New Glasses or Protectors  
Required.

WITH  
UNBREAKABLE FRONT  
Luminous Hands and Figures.  
The Ideal Watch for Active Service.

WHITE OR BLACK DIAL,  
£3 3 0  
Post Free to Any Address.

76 & 78 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

# The INTERNATIONAL FUR STORE



## Useful Christmas Gifts of beauty and distinction in great variety.

Scarves and Wraps, ready for immediate wear, made in Ermine, Skunk, Natural and Dyed Fox, and all the most Fashionable Furs.

Illustrated Booklet (32 pages)  
Post Free on request.

Only Address:

163 & 165 REGENT STREET  
W. I.



*Christmas in the Shops—Continued.*

It is suggestive of the charm and variety of their assemblage of jewellery, plate, and kindred wares, that the famous Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company transact the whole of their great business under one roof: 112, Regent Street, W. Their magnificent array of jewels, plate, and gold and silver ware is a landmark in Regent Street, and no one in search of beautiful



CHRISTMAS GIFTS, BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL.  
The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd.

and useful gifts need go empty away. Whether it be in personal jewellery, in silver or gold ware, in silver and tortoiseshell watches, in table plate, cutlery, silver frames, or any branch of beautiful work, their collection is certain to hold the sort of Christmas gift that is sure of a welcome. We illustrate two or three out of the thousands of articles to be found at 112, Regent Street. The first is a singularly beautiful jewelled tiara or coronet, in diamond, a rich and rare offering of flawless gems in a most artistic form. The second is of a pair of dainty pendent ear-rings of diamonds and large pearls. The third is a silver cigarette or card case, holding a photograph, proving a souvenir as well as a useful gift. But if a visit cannot be paid to 112, Regent Street, an illustrated catalogue should be sent for and studied at leisure.

That perpetual scapegoat, the weather, has a habit of spoiling the temper, but, fortunately, there are antidotes, and one of the most valuable, and also most familiar, is a well-made, shapely, reliable umbrella, in which frame and covering may be trusted to hold their

own against the roughest elements. The framework is the all-important part, and, for appearance and security, it is well to ask, when selecting an umbrella or sunshade, whether it has a Fox's frame. For these are of British make, strong, shapely and reliable, and can readily be identified by their trade-mark of "S. Fox and Co., Ltd., Paragon," and the semblance of a running fox. Such an umbrella or sunshade makes a very acceptable gift.

The Consolation of the Cigarette is very appreciable in these days of constant anxiety, both for our soldiers and sailors, and for those whose task is to watch and wait. Nerves are worn threadbare, but the smoker can open his cigarette-case and find peace. A very desirable brand is the De Reszke American cigarette. The tobacco is a fine Virginia blend, the flavour and bouquet delightful, and the price moderate. Direct from the makers, J. Millhoff and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 90), 86, Piccadilly, W.1, the prices are 25 for 1s. 9d., 50 for 3s. 6d., or 100 for 6s. 10d. How welcome a gift they always prove needs no emphasis.

Art and utility are skilfully blended in the multitudinous array of presents to be found in Messrs. Liberty and Co.'s show-rooms and catalogue, "Yule-Tide Gifts," the study of which has been a pleasurable feature of the season for many years. Always artistic, unconventional, and moderately priced, from its bright pages, some of which are printed in colour, presents may be chosen for recipients of all tastes and ages. At Chesham House and East India House this famous Regent Street firm offers a wide choice: jewellery, art vases in many beautiful forms, English wooden toys, artistic handkerchiefs and ties in Shantung silks or Rani satin; boxes and frames in Japanese lacquer or carved sandal wood, inlaid or painted cigarette-boxes, quaintly shaped bowls, candle-sticks and vases in Barum ware, dwarf trees for table decoration, soft, luxurious cushions and back-rests, art leather work in a hundred forms, lace and gauze fans and collars, dressing-gowns softly wadded, bead necklaces in dainty colourings at almost nominal prices, and very artistic jewellery in gold and moonstone; pendants, earrings, and other pretty ornaments, in turquoise and gold, and silver and gem jewellery, all in the pure "Liberty" taste; pearl necklaces, from three guineas each; silver work in art designs, and faithful reproductions of Old English shapes. The seeker after Christmas presents that are certain to please should send for a copy of "Yule-Tide Gifts," and he or she may feel sure of success.

Very fascinating is the big Toy Fair at Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove's establishment in Vere Street, and Oxford Street, W., and it is interesting to know that a large collection of toy soldiers, ships, guns, and other toys have come from Lord Roberts' Workshops for Disabled Soldiers. Another notable feature is the show of dolls, beautifully dressed, of one of which we give a picture.



A GIFT FOR A DAINTY GIRL:

A DAINTY DOLLY.

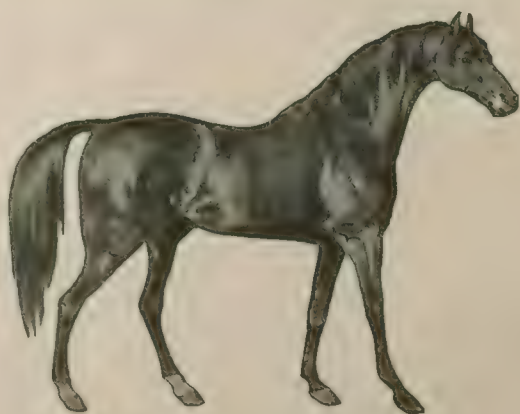
Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove.

There is, too, a very picturesque doll's-house. Dolls' perambulators cost from 28s. 6d. to £6 6s. Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove will gladly send an illustrated catalogue of toys, on application.

A firm of shoe experts can do real service to the community, and those who desire to be shod with comfort should write for a brochure issued by the well-known firm of Freeman, Hardy, and Willis, Ltd., Rutland Street, Leicester. In it they will find quite a philosophy of boots and shoes, together with details of their well-known and reliable productions bearing the "Burlington Brand."



A SHAPELY SILVER VASE; A KNITTING BASKET; A HOT-MILK GLASS, IN PEWTER.  
Liberty and Co., Ltd.



Reproduced from the book "Eclipse and O'Kelly."

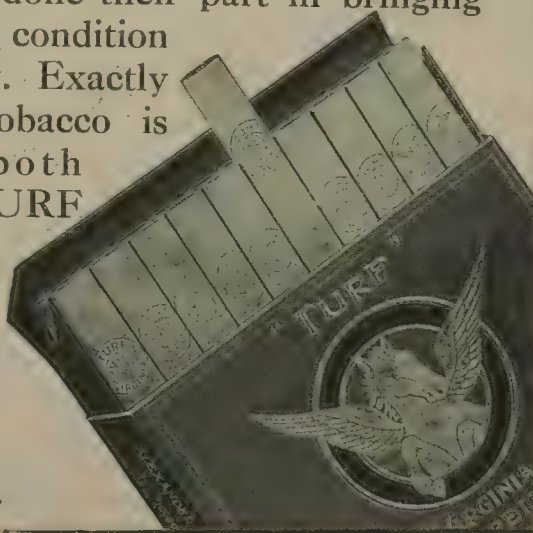
DUNGANNON—a "Turfile" of the famous Eclipse strain.

**TURF** 20  
for  
**BIG VIRGINIA** 1½  
**CIGARETTES.**

**TURF** 20  
for  
**"DERBY"** 1/-

**T**HE Eclipse strain in a horse gives the latter a high place in equine aristocracy, just as Old Belt District and Eastern Carolina origin places Virginia Tobacco beyond all other tobaccos of the same class.

**TURF** Cigarettes are made exclusively of this famous Virginia, when time and nature have done their part in bringing it to perfect condition and maturity. Exactly the same tobacco is used in both sizes of **TURF** Cigarettes.



ALEXANDER BOGUSLAVSKY, Limited, 55, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.



# Pears' Annual

NOW READY

ONLY

**1/-**

Complete

for Christmas 1917

is the Brightest Production of its class of the year, with its wonderful collection of Christmas Stories and Poems by Famous Living Authors and its superb pictures in tint and colour by the Best Artists

ONLY

**1/-**

Complete

## EDEN PHILLPOTTS

*contributes an exciting Christmas Story*

"Lily Smith's Stocking"

*with Illustrations in Tint by*

ARTHUR GARRATT

## MARK ALLERTON

*is represented by a Present Day Humorous Tale*

"Set to Partners"

*Illustrated in Two Colours by*

LEWIS BAUMER

## G. A. BIRMINGHAM

*has an Irish Christmas Story*

"The Second Bass"

*Illustrated in Two Colours by*

H. M. BROCK, R.I.



LADY HAMILTON AS "DIANA." By Romney.

*A small black and white reproduction of one of the Coloured Presentation Plates*

Among the Special Art features are

## THREE Beautiful Presentation Plates

*in Colours and Mezzogravure suitable for framing*

- I.—"There's More Than One Style of Beauty" A Superb Mezzogravure (17 in. by 22 in.) By MARGARET COLLYER  
II.—Lady Hamilton as "Diana" In Colours (18½ in. by 14½ in.) After the Celebrated Painting By ROMNEY  
III.—"Courting Trouble" In Colours (18 in. by 13 in.) Character Study By ALBERT W. HOLDEN

Together with

## A Four-Page Supplement in Colours

by

JOHN HASSALL, R.I.  
HARRY ROUNTREE  
LIONEL EDWARDS, R.I.  
JOSEPH SIMPSON, R.B.A.



"THERE'S MORE THAN ONE STYLE OF BEAUTY" By Margaret Collyer.  
*A Small Reproduction of the Superb Mezzogravure.*

The Titles of the  
Four-Page Supplement  
Pictures are:—

- "The Welcome Guest"  
"The Boar Hunt"  
"The Attack on the Coach"  
"The Master's Home - Coming"

THE HANDSOME COVER IN COLOURS DESIGNED BY JOSEPH SIMPSON, R.B.A.

**ONE SHILLING** of ALL Newsagents and Bookstalls Everywhere



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "LOYALTY." AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

TO such playgoers as like to hear their own views on the war, and the Englishman's duty, declaimed in telling tirades, and to watch anti-patriots and anti-patriotic opinions held up to ridicule on the stage, "Loyalty" will prove a very exhilarating entertainment. This political play can certainly claim the merits of sincerity and fervour;



THE CAMBRAI BATTLE: WOUNDED COMING IN OVER A DUCKBOARD TRACK - A SHELL-STRUCK TREE BRIDGED.—[Official Photograph.]

and those who ask nothing more from the playhouse than that it shall echo, and so confirm, their own sentiments will thrill at its reminders of the brutalities of Germany's methods of warfare, and feel ready to cheer the speeches of its author's patriotic mouthpieces. But others not quite so content with having two-year-old or three-year-old newspaper leaders dished—once more as theatrical fare, and expectant of some art in the theatre, will be less readily caught by rhetoric, and will gently insinuate that the very essence of drama is lacking here. For how can drama exist without conflict of wills, and what conflict can there be if one set of stage-characters, however admirably they talk, have things all their own way, while their opponents are presented as absolutely ridiculous, and nothing better than gas-bags? By making his group of Pacifists caricatures, and ascribing to them merely flatulent phrases, the playwright has spoilt his own opportunity, besides under-rating what he aims at exposing. The less intelligence he grants to the objects of his attack, the

smaller his own victory. We ought to have had a duel in his play; instead we got something like a game of nine-pins, and though often enough the dummy Pacifists were bowled over by a shrewd stroke of wit, as often a platitude was relied on to do the damage. Platform oratory in the playhouse has one advantage; it gives a chance to the actors for declamation, and there is plenty of fine declamation in "Loyalty." There the praters of peace, or, at any rate, their representatives, take their revenge. The best elocutionary opportunities fall to Mr. Fisher White, splendid in a description of prison atrocities; to Mr. Randle Ayrton, magnetic in an outburst against sham democrats; to Mr. Lennox Pawle, amazingly fluent as a newspaper editor—all three of whom had to fight against their audiences' prepossessions. By contrast, Mr. Aubrey Smith's work in the rôle of a manly British patriot was the easiest of plain sailing. Several other male players scored; it was a man's play. The only woman in the cast was Miss Viola Tree, who, with all her skill, could do little with a love-story that never began to have any reality.

## WORD - PICTURES OF THE WAR.

AS we take up the latest war book by that admirable writer known to his readers as Ian Hay, news comes

of a fine victory on the Western Front. The newspapers bring us an official unimpassioned record of success, but such writers as Ian Hay give us in vivid fashion, in "Carrying On" (Blackwood), the chivalry, the triumph, the tragedy, the daily life. The author writes of what he knows and has seen. He is serving, with the rank of Captain, in the 10th (Service) Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and has been mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross. In his latest book he takes us through a winter campaign in the neighbourhood of Ypres and Moegsteert, to "profitable participation" in the Battle of the Somme. He holds that the initiative and the command of the air have passed into our hands, and that America has stepped in and redressed the balance

which was disturbed by the "teething trouble" of Russia's re-birth. Always with the right words he paints convincing little war-pictures of the time when our men were "separated by an abyss of years, so their stomachs told them, from their last square meal." But we soon see the men once more in harness "falling into the collar with energy, if not fervour." We get glimpses of life in the Belgian trenches, and a vivid little picture of the star-shells which float up at night over the sky-line. One emphatic conclusion at which the author has arrived is that there is no doubt that "whatever the German Great General Staff may think about the war and the future, the German infantry soldier is 'fed-up.'" The book abounds in touches of that curious blend of dry humour and realistic description which brings people, places, and events straight home to the reader, who is enabled to visualise the havoc and destruction wrought in the damage done as by "a party of lunatics... let loose on the city with coal-hammers." But, with it all, "Ypres still points her broken fingers to the sky—shattered, silent, but inviolate still." The book is remarkable for the ingenuity with which it makes the reader realise all facets of the war, not



THE CAMBRAI BATTLE: A HIGHLANDER BRINGING IN TWO GERMAN MACHINE-GUNNERS WITH THEIR GUNS.—[Official Photograph.]

omitting the humorous. A crowning virtue of any war-book by Ian Hay is the success with which he paints his word-pictures of every phase that he presents to his readers with lucidity of detail as well as picturesqueness of effect.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

More about  
Coal-Gas.

It seems as though we shall have, before long, some definite official pronouncement regarding the use of coal-gas as a motor fuel. The Murphy Submarine Pipe-Line Company, which has made certain gas-holders on the wire-wound lines I suggested in this column some months ago, has been in communication with the Home Office on the subject of the use of such containers. Their communication has elicited a reply, the substance of which is that there are at present no regulations governing the use of cylinders of compressed gas. Railway companies, however, refuse to carry them unless the recommendations made by a Departmental Committee in 1896, as well as the conditions specified in the General Railway Classification of Goods by Merchandise Trains, are complied with. Up to the present this has been sufficient to ensure the requisite degree of safety, but the Secretary of State understands that the appointment of a Committee to report on the whole question of the use of coal-gas as a substitute for petrol in motor vehicles is under consideration. This will have to be carefully watched. It is up to the bodies who represent every class of motoring to keep a watchful eye upon the developments, because the very last thing in the world that is desirable is that the proposed Committee should make known the result of its labour by the imposition of new regulations in which the interests involved have had no say. I do not think that, for the moment, there is any intention to prohibit, or even seriously to restrict, the use of gas, but one never knows.

Why Not  
Liquid Gas?

The vogue of coal-gas in England has attracted a good deal of attention in America, where the possibilities appear to be quite as thoroughly appreciated as they are here. The *Brooklyn Sun* suggests the use of liquid gas, which, it thinks, need not take up more room on a vehicle than the equivalent volume of petrol. I am fully aware that the suggestion is not original. It has been made here—notably by the *Autocar*—but I do not think more than academically. The *Sun* correspondent asserts that the liquefaction of gas presents no difficulties, and can be made

into a really commercial proposition; nor does he think its use presents any more than an easily soluble problem; while, the constituents of coal-gas being wholly gases of much lower boiling-point than petrol, the heat efficiency of liquid coal-gas should be greater than that of petrol. I do not know if the question is receiving any amount of real attention here; but, if it presents no more difficulties than the writer in the *Sun* asserts, it certainly ought to be seriously looked into. Personally, I am not by any means an expert on the liquefaction of gases, so I cannot presume

France. All that has kept it from development in this country has been the Excise difficulty. Had that been removed or modified, the industry would have attained substantial proportions long ago. Alcohol as a possible motor-fuel has not figured much since the outbreak of war. For one thing, it is far from being the ideal fuel for the existing type of internal-combustion motor, the design of which would have to be considerably modified to be successful. Another reason is that every spare drop of alcohol is needed for the manufacture of munitions, and there is none to be spared for experiments in motor-traction. I have always believed, and still think, that alcohol will have its part in the permanent solution of the fuel problem, in spite of the fact that we are concentrating all our attention in the meantime on other sources of power.

The Sunbeam Like nearly  
Report. all the firms  
composing

the motor industry, the Sunbeam Motor-Car Company is devoting the whole of its energies to war work, and it is only occasionally that we hear of its activities. That the Company is doing well is evidenced by the annual report, which has just been issued. The excess profits tax and munitions levy not having been ascertained, no statement of accounts is presented; but the directors feel themselves justified in recommending the distribution among the shareholders of a sum of £49,800, of which the bulk is absorbed by the payment of an interim dividend of 5 per cent. (already distributed); a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year; and a bonus of one shilling per share on the ordinary issue. These amounts absorb £48,000 of the total available for distribution.—w.w.



ROYAL INTEREST IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSES: THE QUEEN AT SOME WELL-KNOWN RUBBER WORKS.

Our photograph shows the General Manager of the Avon India-Rubber Company, Mr. F. W. Hindle, explaining one of the processes to the Queen, on the occasion of the recent visit of her Majesty and the King to the Company's works.

to pass judgment on the possibilities. But there are those who do know, and it would be of more than passing interest to know what they think about it.

Alcohol Receiving  
Attention.

The Food Production Department of the Board of Agriculture has recently carried out certain preliminary tests in the production of commercial alcohol. These having proved satisfactory, the Department has arranged for extensive experiments in the manufacture of alcohol from damaged and undersized potatoes. I don't know precisely why experiment is needed, seeing that the distillation of alcohol from potatoes has been a large and thriving industry in Germany for years, and to a smaller extent in

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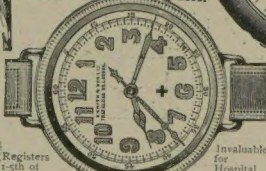
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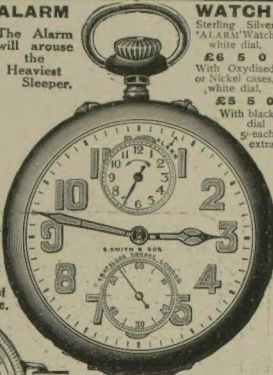
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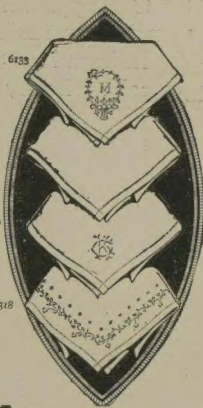
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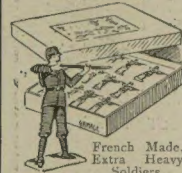
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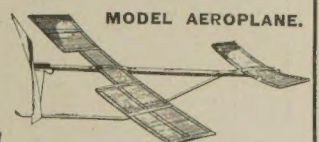
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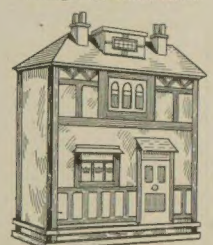
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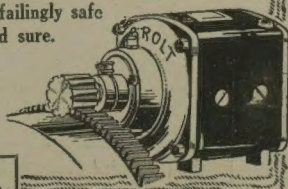
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The man with a liver in good, active condition is always cheerful and jolly. Leave low spirits to the sufferer from biliousness, dizziness, sick headache, and upset stomach. **Carter's Little Liver Pills** will keep your bowels and liver in good order and your skin clear and free from pimples or blotches.

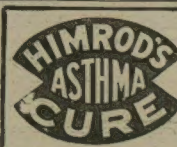


Pleasant for Children.  
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.  
GENUINE must bear signature

*Brent Good*

THE  
MEXICAN  
HAIR  
RENEWER.

Do not let Grey Hairs  
appear.  
Restores Grey or White Hair to its  
original colour, where the glands are  
not destroyed. Prevents Dandruff, and  
the Hair from coming out. Restores  
and Strengthens the Hair.  
IS NOT A DYE.  
Sold Everywhere.



**HIMROD'S CURE  
FOR ASTHMA**  
Gives instant relief from  
Catarrh, Asthma, etc.  
The Standard Remedy  
for over 40 years.  
At all chemists 4/3 a tin.





Bowls of mixed Flowers,  
arranged as desired.

## BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL MAYFAIR FLOWERS

Greatest progress has been made by the workers during the current year, and the public cannot fail to be impressed with the artistic character of the flowers that will be on view during the Exhibition ♦ ♦ ♦

CATALOGUE  
POST FREE.



Tulips in all natural shades.  
Price 3/6 each.  
Black Wedgwood Bowl, 63/-

**MARSHALL &  
SNELGROVE & CO.**  
Oxford St. London, W.1.



Apple Blossom Trees.  
Various sizes, from  
21/- to 84/-

*You simply  
comb it thro'*



Twenty-five years' reputation, backed by the testimony of three-quarters of a million users, has proved the truth of Seegerol's claim to be

**the one satisfactory treatment for grey or faded hair**

One application of Seegerol produces a shade permanent—washable—undetectable by the closest observer. Its harmlessness in use is certified by the highest medical authority (see certificate accompanying every bottle).

Seegerol is prepared in seven natural shades—Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Black, Auburn, Golden or Blonde.

**2/6 the flask.**

**SEEGEROL**  
FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR

Of all chemists, stores, and hairdressers, or direct from—  
SEEGEROL LABORATORIES, 1, Tabernacle Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.2.

**D**



THEY ARE  
**BEECHAM'S**  
**PILLS**

**The FRENCH**

Natural  
Mineral  
Water.

**VICHY-CÉLESTINS**



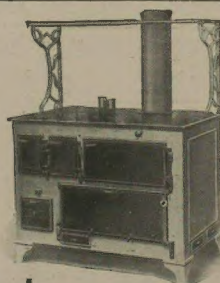
for disorders of the LIVER:  
GOUT, GRAVEL, DIABETES,  
RHEUMATISM and all ailments  
arising from Uric Acid.

N.B.—The Springs are situated in FRANCE in the department of the Allier, and are the property of the

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WITH THE  
**"KOOKSJOIE"**  
**"EVEREADY" RANGE**

(Florence Pats. 13357/45)

Solves all Domestic Troubles

NO DIRTY FLUES TO CLEAN. NO CHIMNEYS TO SWEEP.  
CONTINUOUS BURNING. HOT WATER DAY AND NIGHT.  
CONSUMPTION ONLY ABOUT HALF-TON A MONTH.

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